



PPD’s News to Live By

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Rigging Expertise/Lifting Point Design



Please note that the [PPD Engineering Group](#) is available as a resource should you need any rigging expertise or lifting point design. When lifting items using the crane, ensure there is an adequate lifting point. Contact PPD Engineering to evaluate existing lifting points or to add lifting points. The division also has experienced rigging crews that can help with lifting techniques.



PPE Required During Crane Use

A reminder that hard hats and safety shoes are to be worn when involved in an overhead lift or in the vicinity of an overhead lift.

The crane operator is responsible for checking that all PPE requirements have been met before beginning the lift. See [FESHM Chapter 5021](#) for additional information.



Fire Doors

What is a fire door?

A fire door is a door that has been tested for fire-resistance, and rated on the doors' ability to resist the passage of fire and hot gases. It can be made from steel, gypsum and other fire-resistant materials. Every approved fire door will have an assigned fire rating on the door's label, as well as the door frame. You should see a laboratory certification (e.g. "UL listed") stamp as well.

Why do we have fire doors?

The fire door is a part of the fire barrier system, which helps reduce the spread of a fire. Any access portal (like a doorway) into a compartment, breaks the fire barrier. To minimize the break in the compartment's protection, fire doors are installed. They must be self-closing and have proper latching devices.

Why do we have to keep them closed all the time?

Leaving the door open creates a break in a fire barrier, which will allow the spread of fire, smoke and hot/toxic gases. If fire doors need to be kept open, an electromagnet needs to be installed. This magnet will release when the fire alarm is activated.

Fire door inspections

Fire doors are required to be [inspected annually](#), by both building management and the Fermi Fire Department. They will be looking for the following:

- Damage, e.g., rust through, open screw holes, dents causing metal fractures etc.;
- Obstructions;
- Alteration, e.g., addition of a dead bolt or removal of a knob, paint over door/frame plates or labels;
- Self-closing and -latching from the full-open position;
- Self-closing and -latching from a stationary, near-closed position;
- Condition of fusible link on sliding doors or overhead roll up type fire doors (e.g., damaged, painted or removed); and
- Attachment of ignitable material on door (e.g., affixing of posters, memos or other material).

What should I do?

- Keep paths to all doors clear, especially exit doors.
- Do not alter a fire door without proper approval from ES&H (e.g. add window, add vent, drill holes, etc.).
- Keep fire doors closed at all times. Do not prop/wedge fire doors open. Do not tape latches open.
- Do not attach combustible items on fire doors.
- Report any problems with fire doors to your building manager.



Disablement of Fire Protection Systems—FESHM Chapter 6030

Recent fire alarms due to grinding and sanding work serve as a reminder that there is a procedure available to disable fire protection systems during work that can generate a lot of smoke or dust.



To disable a fire protection system for planned work, a request must be made to the FESS Fire Systems Maintenance (FSM) at extension 2924 at least 1 work day in advance. You will need the following information when requesting a disablement:

- a. Description of area to be disabled (building name, specific location)
- b. Identification of the system requiring disablement
- c. Date and time the disablement is needed
- d. Reason for disablement (welding, construction, etc.)
- e. Site contact (task manager, supervisor, etc.) name, extension, page numbers
- f. Requestor name
- g. Budget code (**required for after hours work**)
- h. Estimated length of time of disablement.

If requesting a long-term disablement (>48 hours), you will need to complete a [request form](#).

Additional information about this process can be found in [FESHM 6030: Disablement of Fire Protection Systems](#).

Electrical Cord and Plug Inspection

Don't forget to inspect all plugs and cords for equipment prior to use. If you find the cord or plug to have defects, tag it out of service and contact the building manager.

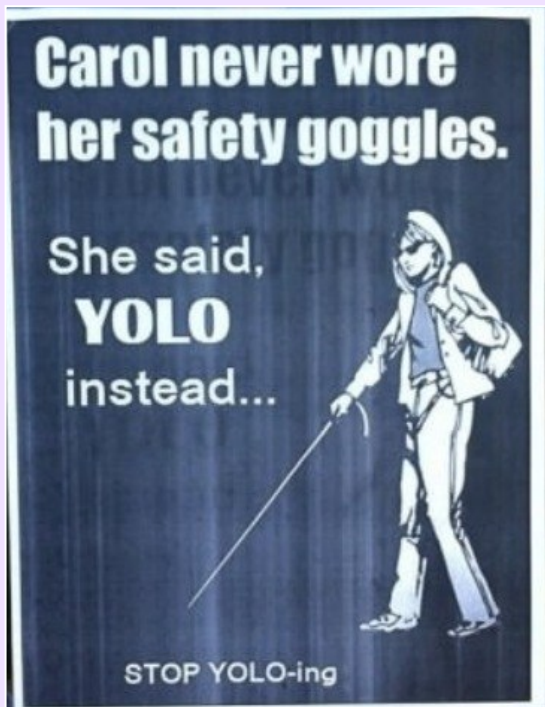
The Electrical Safety Subcommittee (ESS) recently made a determination regarding plug & cord inspection. This and all other ESS determinations can be found [here](#).

Underwriter’s Laboratory Warns of Counterfeit UL-marked Items

- [Rechargeable battery packs for Nintendo Wii Balance Board](#)
- [Decorative Halloween String Lights](#)
- [Immersion heater](#)
- [Compact fluorescent lamps](#)

If you find you have any of the above items in your home, discontinue use and contact the store you purchased the item from. If this is an item purchased for use at the laboratory, discontinue use and contact PPD ES&H.

The “Doh!” Photos of the Month



PPD July Injuries

7/10/2013—subcontractor’s finger was pinched while attempting to load a gantry box onto a truck lift gate. The box’s wheels shifted, pinching the finger between the box and the truck and taking off the flesh. Avulsion of end of finger. Recordable injury.

7/16/2013—employee was walking to a seat in the back room of a meeting room (each row is on a rising level). The employee mis-stepped onto the lower level, causing him to fall forward, hitting his abdomen on a chair back and injuring his left knee. First aid only.

7/17/2013—employee was drilling holes in a stainless steel plate and got a sliver in his left index finger. First aid only.

7/30/2013—user was using a wrench to loosen bolts. The wrench slipped, causing the user to hit his left index finger against a sharp object, receiving a laceration. Laceration required 3 sutures.